APPENDIX C

Standard Construction and Operation Procedures

Reference Number	Applicant Proposed Environmental Protection Measures	Resource
Landscape Preservation and Impact Avoidance		
LP-1	To the extent practicable, native shrubs and other vegetation will be preserved and protected during construction operations except where clearing operations are required for permanent structures, approved construction roads, and excavation operations.	Wildlife habitat loss
LP-2	To the extent practicable, all maintenance yards, field offices, and staging areas will be arranged to preserve shrubs and other native vegetation.	Wildlife habitat loss
LP-3	Clearing will be restricted to that area needed for construction.	Wildlife habitat loss
LP-4	All areas around structures will be backfilled, compacted, and returned as close as possible to the original condition and grade.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
LP-5	In order to reduce environmental damage, washes, steep slopes, or sensitive environmental areas will not be used for equipment or materials storage or stockpiling; construction staging or maintenance; field offices; hazardous material or fuel storage, handling, or transfer; or temporary access roads.	Surface water quality from sedimentation and spills
LP-6	Excavated or graded materials will not be stockpiled or deposited on or within 100 feet of any steep slopes (defined by industry standards) or washes (including seasonally active ephemeral drainages) unless retention devices are installed to prevent sedimentation of these areas.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
LP-7	When and where applicable, landscaping standards, including clearing of native vegetation, will be followed as prescribed by local land use and management agencies when work is within their jurisdictions.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
Erosion and Sediment Control		
ESC-1	Planting native grasses, forbs, or shrubs, or placing riprap and other materials as appropriate, will be used to prevent and minimize the potential for erosion and siltation during construction of project features and during the period needed to reestablish permanent vegetative cover on disturbed sites. Sediment fences will be used where appropriate to limit wind and water erosion, and water trucks will be used in disturbed areas during construction to limit wind erosion.	Loss of native vegetation
ESC-2	Final erosion control and site restoration measures will be initiated as soon as a particular area is no longer needed for construction, stockpiling, or access. Clearing schedules will be arranged to minimize exposure of soils.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
ESC-3	Cuts and fills for access roads and utility corridors will be sloped to prevent landslides and to facilitate revegetation.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
ESC-4	Signs will be placed along the access road to discourage OHV use of adjacent areas.	Loss of native vegetation
ESC-5	Borrow areas will be contoured and shaped to carry the natural contour of adjacent undisturbed terrain into the borrow area.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
ESC-6	Project construction and traffic will remain within the construction right-of-way, facility footprints,	Surface water quality from

Reference Number	Applicant Proposed Environmental Protection Measures	Resource
	and approved access roads.	sedimentation
ESC-7	Soil or rock stockpiles, excavated materials, or excess soil materials will not be placed near sensitive habitats, including washes, where they may erode into these habitats or be washed away by high water or storm runoff unless retention devices are installed to prevent sedimentation of these areas. Water, tackifier, or short-term stabilizers will be used as necessary to prevent wind erosion of soil stockpiles. Any permanent waste piles will be revegetated using suitable native species after they are shaped to provide a natural appearance.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
Pipeline and Utility Corridor Construction		
PUCC-1	Construction rights-of-way will be limited to the minimum practicable width.	Wildlife habitat loss
PUCC-2	If suitable for reclamation purposes, topsoil will be removed from the trench area and stockpiled for later use.	Loss of vegetation
PUCC-3	Surface elevations will be returned to pre-project conditions, taking into account expected settling.	Visual conflicts and erosion
Biological Resources		
BR-1	Bird nests encountered during land disturbing construction activities will be avoided while the birds are fledging. To the extent practicable, land disturbing construction activities will be scheduled outside of the breeding season (March 15 through July 30). If construction is required during the breeding season, the area impacted will be surveyed for nests prior to construction.	MBTA violations
BR-2	Qualified biologists will survey for burrowing owl-nesting cavities prior to the nesting season and during construction if ground-disturbing activities will occur between mid-March and August. Empty nest-site burrows will be collapsed within the construction zone to mitigate direct impacts that may otherwise occur to burrowing owls. This will be accomplished, where appropriate, as part of the surveys for the desert tortoise. If owl-occupied burrows are located during their nesting or brooding season, burrows will be avoided until the young owls leave the nest or it is determined that the nesting attempt failed. Surveys for desert tortoise burrows will occur prior to construction activities and any unoccupied burrows will be collapsed and occupied burrows will be collapsed according to methods established during consultation with the appropriate federal and state agencies.	Burrowing owl and desert tortoise mortality
BR-3	Gila monsters in immediate danger from construction activities will be captured and confined in a cool, shaded environment by a biologist in accordance with NDOW regulations. Injured Gila monsters will be transferred to a veterinarian. Dead Gila monsters will be preserved for NDOW.	Gila monster mortality
BR-4	Impacts to chuckwalla will be minimized by restricting activity in upland areas occupied by this species. Chuckwallas typically hide in rock crevices and other similar shelters when approached or	Chuckwalla mortality

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	threatened, making it difficult to capture and relocate them. However, trained personnel will remove them prior to construction if necessary.	
BR-5	Vegetation salvage and replanting will be implemented and completed as required by the BLM in accordance with their established guidelines. Adopting roadway signage that discourages off-road travel will help protect vegetation along road margins.	Loss of native vegetation Wildlife habitat loss
BR-7	Agency review and assessment of project-associated impacts on vegetation may precipitate a mitigation requirement to salvage various plants located inside the construction zone. Protected or otherwise sensitive plants (such as Joshua trees and numerous species of cactus and yuccas) will have to be identified and removed from the construction corridor prior to the onset of construction. Salvaged plants will then be held for replanting along construction zone margins, other project-affected areas (for example, former equipment staging grounds), or alternate lands. Plant salvage activities will probably have the greatest likelihood for success if carried out during times other than the spring flowering season.	Loss of native vegetation
BR-8	The project proponent will adhere to an integrated pest management plan prepared for the project.	Loss of native vegetation and spread of non-native species
BR-9	Except when not feasible, all project vehicle movement would be restricted to existing access roads and access roads constructed as a part of the project.	Loss of native vegetation and spread native species Wildlife/vehicle collis
BR-10	The area limits of project construction and survey activities would be predetermined based on the temporary and permanent disturbance areas noted on the final design engineering drawings to minimize environmental effects arising from the project, with activity restricted to and confined within those limits.	Loss of native vegetation and spread of non-native species
BR-11	Littering is not allowed. Project personnel would not deposit or leave any food or waste in the project area, and no biodegradable or nonbiodegradable debris would remain in the right-of-way following completion of construction.	Attraction of predators
BR-12	No wildlife, including rattlesnakes, may be harmed except to protect life and limb.	Wildlife mortality
BR-13	Project personnel are not allowed to bring pets to any project area in order to minimize harassment or killing of wildlife and to prevent the introduction of destructive animal diseases to native wildlife populations.	Wildlife harassment
BR-14	Plant or wildlife species may not be collected for pets or any other reason.	Loss of native vegetation Wildlife harassment and take
BR-15	Project supplies or equipment where wildlife could hide shall be inspected prior to moving or working on them, to reduce the potential for injury to wildlife. Supplies or equipment that cannot be inspected or from which wildlife cannot escape or be removed, shall be covered or otherwise made	Wildlife entrapment

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	secure from wildlife intrusion or entrapment at the end of each work day.	
BR-16	All steep-walled trenches or excavations used during construction shall be inspected twice daily (early morning and evening) to protect against wildlife entrapment.	Wildlife entrapment
BR-17	All new access roads constructed as part of the project that are not required as permanent access for future project maintenance and operation would be permanently closed to minimize impacts from increased public access.	Loss of native vegetation Increased access and wildlife/vehicle collisions
BR-18	To minimize perching opportunities for raptors near habitats supporting sensitive prey species, structures incorporating a design to discourage raptor perching shall be selected.	Increased raptor predation
BR-19	Only the minimum amount of vegetation necessary for the construction of structures and facilities will be removed. Topsoil shall be conserved during excavation and reused as cover on disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation.	Loss of native vegetation and wildlife habitat loss
BR-20	Construction holes left open overnight shall be covered. Covers shall be secured in place nightly, prior to workers leaving the site, and shall be strong enough to prevent livestock or wildlife from falling through and into a hole. Holes and/or trenches shall be inspected prior to filling to ensure absence of mammals and reptiles.	Wildlife entrapment
BR-21	Where necessary, a biological resource monitor shall be present during the construction to ensure that resources are protected in the construction area.	Loss of native vegetation and general wildlife impacts
BR-22	Heavy trucks and equipment shall be washed (including undercarriages) to limit the spread of noxious weed species.	Spread of non-native vegetation
BR-23	Excavations shall be sloped on one end to provide an escape route for small mammals and reptiles.	Wildlife entrapment
Cultural Resources		
CR-1	A Programmatic Agreement is being developed among BLM, Nevada SHPO, and the LCWD. This Programmatic Agreement will contain stipulations to ensure that those historic and prehistoric properties eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places will be treated to avoid or mitigate project-related effects to the extent practicable and to satisfy BLM Section 106 responsibilities.	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural resources
CR-2	Prior to initiating any ground disturbing activities within the APE the proponent must develop and submit to BLM a Construction, Operation and Maintenance Plan. BLM approval of the COM Plan will be contingent on inclusion of adequate measures to identify unanticipated discoveries of previously unidentified archaeological resources, historic properties, human remains, grave goods,	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural and paleontological resources

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	items of cultural patrimony, sacred object or vertebrate fossil resource. Minimally the COM Plan will include a list of, and schedule for, the LCWD employees, contractors, and subcontractors empowered to halt all activities in a discovery of previously unidentified archaeological resources or historic properties. Furthermore the COM Plan will specifically identify who will be responsible for notifying BLM of any discoveries. At least one of these employees will be present during all LCWD construction and maintenance activities.	
CR-3	As soon as there is a suspected discovery of previously undiscovered archaeological resources, historic properties, human remains, grave goods, items of cultural patrimony, sacred object or vertebrate fossil resource that may be damaged by construction activities all related activities will halt in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, and there after be directed away from a reasonable area in all directions from the point of discovery. Project personnel identified in the COM Plan will immediately notify the BLM authorized officer of the situation. The exposed resource shall be protected to the extent possible from damage until a BLM authorized officer can inspect the situation.	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural and paleontological resources
CR-4	The BLM shall notify the SHPO and/or federally recognized Tribe by phone and electronic message within 24 hours of being notified of the unanticipated discovery or unanticipated impact allowing a representative of the SHPO and/or a Tribal representative to accompany the BLM designated professional in assessment of the discovery, which shall occur within 48 hours of BLM acknowledgement that an unanticipated discovery notice has been received.	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural resources
CR-5	Within 24 hours of the professional on-site assessment the BLM authorized officer shall notify the SHPO or the Tribe, and the LCWA in writing of the findings of the on-site assessment and the decision to either allow construction activities to proceed or to require further evaluation or treatment.	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural resources
CR-6	If the BLM determines that treatment for unanticipated discoveries is required, the BLM shall have developed a treatment plan which will be provided to the SHPO or the Tribe for comment. The SHPO or the Tribe will have one week from receipt of the Unanticipated Discovery Treatment Plan to provide comments to the BLM. If no comments are received from the SHPO for the Unanticipated Discovery Treatment Plan the BLM will assume the SHPO or the Tribe considers the Plan sufficient and may allow the Plan to be implemented.	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural and paleontological resources
CR-7	Fieldwork and reports under Unanticipated Discovery Treatment Plans will be required to meet the standards and timeframes of other sections of this agreement unless otherwise specified in the BLM approved Unanticipated Discovery Treatment Plan.	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural and paleontological resources
CR-8	Any disputes or objections arising regarding an unanticipated discovery that cannot be resolved between the BLM and SHPO would be referred to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural resources

Reference Number	Applicant Proposed Environmental Protection Measures	Resource
	mediation. Every effort shall be made to resolve disputes at the lowest level.	
CR-9	Kane Springs Valley Groundwater Development-related activities in the area of an unanticipated discovery will be halted until LCWD is notified by the BLM authorized officer in writing that treatment is complete and activities can resume.	Unanticipated discoveries: cultural and paleontological resources
Reclamation		
R-1	Reclamation will normally be accomplished with native species only. These will be representative of the indigenous species present in the adjacent habitat. Rationale for potential planting with selected non-natives will be documented. Possible exceptions could include use of non-natives for a temporary cover crop to out-compete weeds.	Loss of native vegetation
R-2	Seeding will occur during November 15 through March 15 to ensure a greater chance of success.	Loss of native vegetation
R-3	Reclamation release criteria will follow NDEP guidelines specified in the Stormwater General Permit NVR 1000000. In general stabilization will be achieved when a site supports native perennial vegetation equal to 70 percent of total perennial cover in adjacent areas. Exceptions will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with agency personnel.	Loss of native vegetation
R-4	No noxious weeds will be allowed on the sites for reclamation release. Control of noxious weeds will follow an integrated pest management plan approved by the authorizing officer. A list of Nevada noxious weeds will be provided by the authorized officer.	Spread of non-native vegetation
R-5	All available growth medium will be salvaged and stockpiled prior to disturbance. All disturbance areas will be recontoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography prior to revegetation. All compacted portions of the disturbance will be ripped to a depth sufficient to relieve compaction as determined by Environmental Inspectors. Adequate, fine-grain seedbed must be established to provide good seed to soil contact. Large blocks and clumps of soil with deep pockets should be avoided. This normally requires some type of tillage procedure after ripping.	Loss of native vegetation
R-6	All portions of access roads not needed for other uses as determined by the authorized officer will be reclaimed.	Loss of native vegetation
R-7	Mulching of the seedbed following seeding may be required under certain conditions, such as severe erosion.	Loss of native vegetation
R-8	Revegetation success will be evaluated annually after construction. Where it has been determined that revegetation success criteria have not been met, the agencies and the operator will meet to decide on the best course of actions necessary to meet the reclamation goal.	Loss of native vegetation and spread of non-native species
R-9	Where applicable, the following agencies will be consulted to determine the recommended plant species composition, seeding rates, and planting dates: a. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Loss of native vegetation

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	b. U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service c. U.S. Bureau of Land Management	
R-10	Grasses, forbs and shrubs appropriate for site conditions and surrounding vegetation will be included on the plant list. Species chosen for a site will be matched for site drainage, climate, shading, resistance to erosion, soil type, slope, aspect, and vegetation management goals. Upland revegetation shall match the plant list to the site's soil type, topographic position, elevation, and surrounding natural communities.	Loss of native vegetation
R-11	Construction areas, including storage yards, will be free of waste material and trash accumulations at all times.	Removes hazardous materials and visual conflicts
R-12	All unused materials and trash will be removed from construction and storage sites during the final phase of work. All removed material will be placed in approved sanitary landfills or storage sites and work areas will be left to conform to the natural landscape.	Removes hazardous materials and visual conflicts
R-13	Upon completion of construction, any land disturbed will be graded to provide proper drainage and blend with the natural contour of the land. Following grading, it will be revegetated using plants native to the area, suitable for the site conditions, and beneficial to wildlife.	Loss of native vegetation
R-14	Following completion of construction, all yards, offices, and construction buildings, including concrete footings and slabs, will be removed from the site.	Visual conflicts
R-15	All temporary construction roads will be obliterated and restored to the original contour, and made to discourage vehicular traffic when no longer needed by contractors. Culverts will be removed as appropriate, road escarpments will be contoured and vegetated, and all road surfaces will be scarified to establish conditions appropriate for reseeding, drainage, and erosion prevention.	Loss of native vegetation
Visual Resources		
V-1	All structures, stacks, buildings, and tanks will be constructed of materials that will restrict glare, and will be finished with flat tones intended to blend with the surrounding environment. The project applicant will consult with Lincoln County and BLM regarding the final selection of colors for the features of the property.	Strong color and texture contrasts of storage tanks and substation create visual conflicts in the landscape
V-2	Any Project facility fencing will be constructed of non-reflective materials, and will be treated or painted to blend with the surrounding environment.	Strong color and texture contrasts of fencing create visual conflicts in the landscape
V-3	Signage will be constructed of materials that are non-glare, and will be painted using unobtrusive colors.	Strong color contrasts create visual conflicts in the landscape.
V-4	Lighting will be limited to areas required for safety and security, and will be shielded and directed downward to the extent possible.	Nightlighting at substation

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V-5	Lighting will be directed and shielded to reduce light scatter and glare. Highly directional, high-pressure sodium vapor fixtures (or other fixtures that meet the criteria specified) will be used where practicable.	Nightlighting at substation
V-6	Switches will be used as appropriate to allow use of lighting only when needed.	Nightlighting at substation
V-7	Non-specular conductors and non-reflective and non-refractive insulators would be used to reduce conductor and insulator visibility.	Glare from overhead electric distribution lines
Water Pollution Prevention and Monitoring		
WP- 1	A groundwater monitoring plan will be developed by LCWD and BLM and submitted to the Nevada State Engineer for approval. Results of monitoring will be provided to the FWS, BLM and the Nevada State Engineer at least annually and in accordance with requirements established by the Nevada State Engineer.	Groundwater quality and quantity
WP-2	All federal and state laws related to control and abatement of water pollution will be complied with. All waste material and sewage from construction activities or project related features will be disposed of according to federal and state pollution control regulations.	Water quality
WP-3	Activity with a high potential for causing sediment movement into washes will not be conducted during potentially high runoff periods, typically July and August without mitigation measures designed to anticipate, avoid, manage, and mitigate high runoff events.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
WP-4	All disturbed ephemeral washes will be reclaimed as soon as possible according to BMPs and any permit conditions. Native species capable of bank stabilization will be used to revegetate all disturbed banks as necessary.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
WP-5	Stormwater management plans will be implemented for project construction and facility operation to minimize and control erosion from stormwater runoff. Stormwater during project construction will be managed in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations, including compliance with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater general permits, which will be obtained for the project. As determined by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, stormwater management elements may include: • Application of best management practices for erosion, sedimentation, and stabilization control during construction activities, and management of oils and other substances during	Surface water quality from sedimentation

Reference Number	Applicant Proposed Environmental Protection Measures	Resource
	operation to minimize contact with stormwater • Structural controls during operation and sedimentation detention basins • Monitoring and maintenance to ensure long-term effectiveness of the management system.	
WP-6	Pursuant to provisions in the CWA, projects that disturb 1 acre or more of land must also develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). SWPPP outlining mitigation strategies to reduce impacts associated with stormwater runoff during construction will be implemented for this project.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
WP-7	Construction specifications will require construction methods that prevent entrance or accidental spillage of pollutants into flowing or dry watercourses, and ground water sources. Potential pollutants and wastes include refuse, garbage, cement, concrete, sewage effluent, industrial waste, oil and other petroleum products, aggregate processing tailings, mineral salts, drilling mud, and thermal pollution.	Water quality from spills
WP-8	Any construction wastewater discharged into surface waters will be essentially free of settling material. Wastewater from aggregate processing, concrete hatching, or other construction operation will not enter drainages without water quality treatment. Turbidity control methods may include settling ponds; gravel-filter entrapment dikes; recirculation systems for washing aggregates; or other approved methods.	Surface water quality from sedimentation
	Fire Mitigation	
F- I	Vegetation will be cleared from working areas on all roadways, equipment parking areas, and construction sites, including the Project right-of-way, as described in the Project POD and SWPPP.	Fire
F-2	Vehicles will not be driven or parked outside of these designated areas unless the site has been cleared of vegetation and other flammable materials.	Fire
F-3	Spark arrestors are required on vehicles and motorized equipment, such as chainsaws and other gas powered tools.	Fire
F-4	All welders will have an assistant who will monitor welding sites for embers or fires, in addition to their other construction activities.	Fire
F-5	At sites where cutting, welding, or grinding will occur, the vegetation must be cut to ground level or cleared for at least 25 feet in all directions.	Fire
F-6	Sites surrounding devices with combustion engines (e.g. generators and pumps) will be cleared of all vegetation for at least 25 feet in all directions beyond the size of the device.	Fire
F-7	The Contractors will provide an adequate supply of fire extinguishers, shovels, axes, pulaskies, and other tools to ensure that each crew member is equipped to participate in fire suppression. At sites where cutting, welding, or grinding occurs, there will be a minimum of:	Fire

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	• one water-filled backpack pump; • one long handled shovel (at least 46 inches long); and • Five pound ABC rated fire extinguisher within 25 feet.	
F-8	Fire fighting tools will be contained in an area clearly labeled as fire fighting equipment that provides crew members with unrestricted access. In addition, water trucks and construction equipment will be available on-site for fire suppression.	Fire
F-9	All vehicles and equipment used by the Contractors will contain a 2-pound (or larger) fire extinguisher with an ABC rating and a long-handled shovel.	Fire
F-10	The Contractors will inspect each site following construction activity to ensure that there are no embers. Federal, state, and local fire control authorities may inspect sites within their jurisdiction and impose further fire prevention measures.	Fire
F-11	During the fire season, normally June thru September, it is incumbent on the Contractor to contact the BLM Wildfire Dispatch daily for current fire weather information. In the event that the National Weather Service issues a Red Flag warning for extreme fire weather conditions due to dry lightning, high winds, and/or low relative humidity; all construction activities with the possibility of starting a wildfire must cease.	Fire
Noise and Air Pollution		
NA-1	Contractors will be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations concerning prevention and control of noise and air pollution. Contractors are expected to use reasonably available methods and devices to control, prevent, and reduce atmospheric emissions or discharges of atmospheric contaminants and noise.	Air pollutants and noise
NA-2	Contractors will obtain applicable air quality permits before starting construction or operating equipment that will result in regulated atmospheric emissions. Methods such as wetting exposed soil or roads with water or chemical dust suppressants where dust is generated by passing vehicles will be employed. Construction would comply with all the requirement of the dust permit.	Air pollutants, including fugitive dust
NA-3	Dust would be minimized by application of water to disturbed areas.	Fugitive dust
NA-4	During excavation, backfilling, contouring and rehabilitation, the disturbed soil should be wetted, chemically treated, or treated by other means satisfactory to the Authorized Officer, sufficiently in order to effectively reduce airborne dust and reduce soil erosion. A regular maintenance program shall include, but is not limited to, soil stabilization and reapplication of dust abatement methods as necessary.	Fugitive dust

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NA-5	New roads would be built at right angles to washes to the extent practicable. Construction and maintenance activities would be conducted to minimize disturbance to vegetation and drainage channels. Existing roads would be left in or restored to a condition equal to or better than their condition prior to construction.	Erosion
NA-6	All new access roads not required for maintenance would be permanently closed using methods approved by the landowner/manager (e.g., stockpiling and replacing topsoil or rock replacement).	Fugitive dust, erosion
NA-7	All construction vehicle movement outside the right-of-way would be restricted to designated access or public roads. New access roads may be created if approved by the Authorized Officer. Routes for new access roads would be surveyed by the tortoise biologist prior to surface disturbance.	Fugitive dust, erosion, T&E
NA-8	All requirements of those entities having jurisdiction over air quality matters would be adhered to and any permits needed for construction activities would be obtained. Open burning of construction trash is not allowed.	Fugitive dust and other air emissions
NA-9	All project personnel would be educated the site dust mitigation plan.	Fugitive dust

Reference Number	Applicant Proposed Environmental Protection Measures	Resource
NA-10	Contractors will be required to reduce dust from construction operations and prevent it from causing a nuisance to people. To accomplish this, the following measures will be implemented: • For the duration of construction activities, all actively disturbed areas, including roads and structure pads will be stabilized prior to and during all construction activities through the use of wet suppression as required to meet ambient air quality standards. • Disturbed areas, including storage piles not being actively used for a period of 14 days or longer, will be stabilized as appropriate to minimize dust emissions. Active stabilization may not be required if soil moisture or natural crusting is sufficient to limit ambient impacts. • Bulk material stored onsite that is a possible fugitive dust source will be actively wetted, as needed, to minimize ambient impacts. It is anticipated that the majority of the material will be used onsite upon arrival. Should bulk materials require onsite storage for an extended period of time, the application of active wet suppression or the installation of a porous wind fence will be used as necessary to minimize fugitive dust generation. • Many of the unpaved surfaces, such as onsite access roads, will be covered with gravel and watered as necessary to minimize dust generation. • Onsite fugitive dust emissions will be limited by reducing vehicle speeds and a combination of active and passive dust suppression measures. Additional mitigation practices will include the following: o Onsite access roads, parking lots, and lay-down areas will be maintained with a gravel cover to the maximum extent practical. o Traffic off maintained onsite access roads will be restricted and a posted speed limit of 15 miles per hour will be enforced to minimize dust emissions from unpaved road segments. o Unpaved road segments will be watered as necessary. o Gaseous emissions from mobile sources will be minimized by proper maintenance and tune-up of equipment.	Fugitive dust
Hazardous Material Storage, Handling, Disposal, and Safety Measures		
HM-1	Contractors will be required to comply with Nevada State Regulations established under the authority of the Federal Resources Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-2	"Hazardous material" means any substance, pollutant, or contaminant that is listed as hazardous	Water quality from spills and leaks

Reference Number	Applicant Proposed Environmental Protection Measures	Resource
	under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 USC 9601 et seq., and its regulations (CERCLA). The definition of hazardous substances under CERCLA includes any "hazardous waste" as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended 42 USC 6901 et seq., and its regulations.	
HM-3	Impacts from accidental spills would be addressed effectively through Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and standard procedures, including training personnel in spill prevention and control techniques and requirements, maintaining appropriate spill control equipment, and complying with all hazardous materials management regulations.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-4	The potential for adverse impacts from oil and fuel spills will be reduced through careful handling and designation of specific equipment repair and fuel storage areas.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-5	Waste materials known or found to be hazardous will be disposed of in approved treatment or disposal facilities in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations, standards, codes, and laws.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-6	Solid waste will be stored in closed onsite roll-off bins. Recyclable materials will be separated from the solid waste stream. Solid waste will be collected periodically and transported to a local licensed landfill.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-7	Generation of wastes during construction will be minimized through detailed estimating of materials needed and through efficient construction practices. Any wastes generated during construction will be recycled as much as feasible. Concrete waste will be used as fill onsite, or, if not suitable for reuse, will be removed to a local licensed landfill. Any non-recyclable wastes will be collected and transported to a local licensed landfill.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-8	Fuels, lubricant chemicals, and welding gases used during construction will be in controlled storage until used. Any empty containers or waste material will be segregated in storage and properly recycled or disposed of by licensed handlers.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-9	Concrete trucks will not be washed at construction sites. All spilled concrete will be removed from construction areas and disposed of properly.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-10	Portable toilets will be provided for onsite sewage handling during construction and will be pumped out and cleaned regularly.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-11	To minimize the exposure of personnel and equipment to potential flood hazards, construction activities in the washes will be scheduled to occur when the probability for flash flooding is minimal.	Water quality from spills and leaks
HM-12	Hazardous material would not be drained onto the ground or into the streams or drainage areas. Totally enclosed containment would be provided for all trash. All construction waste including trash	Water quality from spills and leaks

Reference Number	Applicant Proposed Environmental Protection Measures	Resource
	and litter, garbage, other solid waste, petroleum products, and other potentially hazardous materials would be removed to a disposal facility authorized to accept such material. No debris of any kind would be deposited in or on the right-of-way.	